

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIV.....No. 81

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

PARK THEATRE—ENGAGEMENT. Matinee. LYCEUM THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee. BROADWAY THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee. FIFTH AV. THEATRE—THE DARK. Matinee. WALLACK'S THEATRE—A SCRAP OF PAPER. Matinee. UNION SQUARE—THE BAKER'S DAUGHTER. Matinee. GERMANIA THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee. THE AQUARIUM—RED RIDING HOOD. Matinee. STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee. BOWERY THEATRE—THE OUTRIGGER. Matinee. OLYMPIC THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee. BROADWAY THEATRE—LITTLE DUCK. Matinee. NIBLO'S GARDEN—BLACK CROOK. Matinee. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A CELEBRATED CASE. Matinee. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—T. T. MATINEE. MASQUED HALL—The Minstrels. Matinee. AMERICAN MUSEUM—COLUMBIAN. Matinee. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Matinee. THEATRE COMIQUE—MELINDA GUARD BALL. Matinee. TONY PASTOR'S—FANTASIE REINECKE. Matinee. STEINWART HALL—FUTURES CONCERT. Matinee. KURTZ'S GALLERY—AMERICAN ARTISTS' EXHIBITION. Matinee. GILMORE'S GARDEN—FOOT RACE. Matinee. BREWSTER HALL—WALKING AND READINGS. Matinee.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair, followed toward night by increasing cloudiness and rising temperature. To-morrow it promises to be warm and cloudy, possibly with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and steady. Government bonds were weak. State and railroad irregular. Money on call lent at 6 1/2 per cent, the lowest rate being a per cent.

"SIMPLE SIMON" was not so simple, after all.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET continues quite active.

EX-SENATOR SARGENT believes that the agitation of the Chinese question has done great good.

THE INDICTED VIRGINIA JUDGES have evidently a very rough road before them if the programme already laid down is strictly followed.

THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME PROSPECT of a change in our standard weights and measures. Let us have good measures and up to the standard.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF BUFFALO protest against false economy in the management of our State canals, which is a wise view to take of the question.

AND NOW we have pleuro-pneumonia in Connecticut. General Patrick, however, has taken steps to prevent the disease being brought to New York.

THE MURDER OF BENJAMIN C. PORTER, the actor, has created a deep impression in the community, as was to be expected from so brutal and unprovoked a crime.

A COPY of the new Canadian tariff, which went into operation on the 15th inst., has been filed with the Chamber of Commerce, where it may be consulted by those interested.

A TIDY SEN Rowell will carry home with him. Yesterday he exchanged his American winnings for three thousand nine hundred pounds sterling. We wonder how many "silent" partners he has to share in the "pool."

IT IS A MISTAKE to suppose that the streets are being cleaned because Mayor Cooper has brought the Police Commissioners up with a round turn. These gentlemen have been reading "Our Complaint Book" more attentively than usual.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS of married life is a rare experience; yet an old couple in Fairfield county, Conn., lay claim to this unusual honor. They were man and wife long before the War of 1812, and have lived happily and peacefully together through three wars on this continent. The history of this remarkable pair is given in another column.

MANY PEOPLE SHUDDER when they hear that a condemned murderer has suffered on the gallows, believing that method of execution to be a brutal one, yet we hear every day of men hanging themselves as a means of suicide. Why should it be brutal for the shrinking murderer and commonplace for the other?

THE WEATHER.—The disturbance which passed over our district early on Friday morning has moved into the ocean off the New England coast, attended by rains in the southern and snow in the northern sections. The barometer has risen rapidly in all the districts north of Tennessee and Virginia, but there is still a narrow trough of low pressure extending along the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, which connects the disturbance passing away with a large depression that is advancing over Texas. This depression will probably take a more southerly path than the one that preceded it, as the area of high barometer in the lake regions will tend to turn its course more to the eastward, which is the direction wherein resistance to its progress will be least. The barometer is high over the British Possessions and eastward toward Newfoundland. It is also high in the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf coasts. Besides in the districts affected by the passage of the disturbance, rain has fallen in the central valleys and snow in the Rocky Mountain regions. The winds have been brisk to high in the West, fresh over the lakes, middle Atlantic and New England coasts, and generally light elsewhere. Excepting a slight fall in the northern Missouri and Mississippi valleys the temperature has risen. Our special weather cable from Europe states that the weather over the British Islands is unsettled. Strong northeast winds are blowing at the mouth of the Channel, and the pressure is very low, being 29.20 inches at Seilly. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair, followed toward night by increasing cloudiness and rising temperature. To-morrow it promises to be warm and cloudy, possibly with rain.

International Meteorology.—The Practical Application of Data in the Protection of Commerce, Agriculture and Navigation.

Our appreciation of the benefits conferred on the many interests of the country by the work of the United States Signal Service has never failed since the organization of the very efficient body of observers who watch the weather at so many points scattered over the public domain. We have seldom had occasion to question the methods by which the data so collected are applied to the purpose of protecting life and property on land and sea, and then recognized that it was owing to the inelasticity of the system rather than to a want of ability in utilizing it that any failures should be attributed. The same may be said of the meteorological work in France, where the objects sought to be attained are the accurate provision from day to day of atmospheric disturbances and the safety of navigation on the coasts. In England, where there is less effort made to adapt the most recent discoveries in meteorological science to the practical work of storm warning, the system is almost "hide bound" in its rigid adherence to form and rule, and these, in turn, seem to be founded on the crudest ideas on the subject of meteorology.

The laudable efforts to organize an international meteorological system, in which the chief signal officer of the United States Army is taking a prominent part, demand from us a criticism which is intended more to suggest improvements than to censure defects. With the object of securing simultaneous observations at many points on the Northern Hemisphere, for the making of synoptic charts of the atmospheric distribution, it was agreed, as the basis of the international system, that the observations should be made to correspond with thirty-five minutes past seven A. M., Washington mean time. The reader will understand that at that physical moment all the observations of the international system are made over the Northern Hemisphere. Hence these observations are made later in the local day as the points are further to the east of the meridian of Washington, and earlier as the points are westward of that meridian. This being the fixed rule it follows that there is little or no variation of the conditions due to direct solar influence at any of the points, except in regard to those that create the seasons—that is to say, the Washington observation is always made in the morning at thirty-five minutes past seven o'clock and the Greenwich observation at forty-three minutes after noon, that at St. Petersburg at thirty-nine minutes after two P. M., and so on. At San Francisco, on the other hand, the observation, to correspond with Washington, must be made at about thirty-nine minutes after four A. M., and earlier in proportion at the Sandwich Islands and points further west. This arrangement gives the conditions for one-half the hemisphere during the dark hours and for the other half during the daylight hours, without any variation throughout the year. We may know from the observations made in connection with a local system what changes have occurred by reason of the gradual increase and decrease of the solar influence during the day, but we cannot apply the knowledge intelligently to international meteorological investigation in the manner contemplated by the framers of the system now in operation.

There can be no valuable comparison made between the meteorological conditions prevailing on the opposite sides of the hemisphere, except under the conditions of darkness and illumination, which never vary for the respective surfaces, being arbitrarily defined by the times of observation. We know that the solar heat expands the atmosphere, and that on the withdrawal of that heat in a greater or lesser degree there is a corresponding contraction of the atmospheric volume. The best we can do, therefore, under the system now in vogue, is to keep on comparing the relations between the conditions over the Central Pacific at midnight and the Eastern Atlantic and Western Europe at full noon tide; between the Middle Atlantic States in the early morning and China in the early evening. We cannot reverse the hours and conditions of temperature at these places unless we have a second observation made also synchronous with one at Washington or Paris. Then instead of having a twenty-four hours' blank in our international meteorological system we would have one of only twelve hours. We are satisfied that the initial development of storms is largely involved in the changes that occur in the volume of the atmospheric envelope caused by solar heat, but without waiting to discuss that question here we recommend an amendment to the plan of observations which will divide the day into two periods for the purposes above suggested.

Lastly, we ask, What methods are being applied to insure the immediate employment of the data collected by this international system? Surely the object of the system is not the mere collection of data for ultimate study, or, in other words, the accumulation of data that will be lost in its own voluminousness. If France or England are to exchange observations with the United States only every fifteen days what value, except for study, is to be set on observations from India and China, which may reach Washington several months after they are made? The congresses that assemble from time to time to lay the plans for more advanced work in meteorology do not seem to consider the needs which practical men have for practical results from all the parade and cost that attend meteorological undertakings. To the HERALD alone belongs the credit of evolving out of the confusion of ideas on this subject clear, practical and beneficial results, of which M. Paye, President of the Bureau of Longitudes, Paris, says in a recent letter to the HERALD:—"J'ai vu qu'il y avait un grand besoin de la science moderne." The HERALD uses the cable freely in the daily service of its weather and ship news bureaus. The movements of storms toward Europe are known by our warnings several days on that continent before they arrive, and all the machinery of a practical

and useful international meteorological service is put in motion without the friction and clutter that mark the most unimportant operation of systems sustained at public cost. For an international system worthy of great countries we should have a daily exchange of observations through several centres—Washington, San Francisco, London or Paris, Berlin or Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, Constantinople or Cairo, Calcutta, Yokohama.

An International Exposition at New York in 1883.

We publish this morning an interesting and important communication in advocacy of holding the next American International Exposition in this city in 1883. That there will be such a festival held in America within ten years admits of no doubt; for, in spite of much mismanagement, of inevitable dissatisfaction on the part of many exhibitors, and positive losses incurred by some, it is certain that the Centennial Exposition of 1876 has resulted in great benefit to American industry and commerce. That the next occasion of the kind should be carefully and scientifically prearranged in such manner as to secure the greatest possible advantages, both material and moral, is a self-evident proposition. The two important decisions which require to be made without loss of time are the place and the date.

In respect to the former subject a final decision is easy. While Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other ambitious cities would offer a hearty welcome to the next international festival, there is no city that can dispute either the pre-eminent claims or the exceptional facilities of the metropolis of America. That question may be regarded as settled. In respect to the date, it must be remembered that this is a matter upon which the wishes, the convenience and the interests of other nations must be consulted. The number of such nations, however, is small, and the probabilities of their action can be estimated without much difficulty. Germany and England have not held expositions for several years, and, as our correspondent points out, both are discussing the advisability of such an exposition for 1885. There should never be an interval of less than two years between such festivals, so that it will be safe to concede to London and Berlin a pre-emption right to the years 1885 and 1887. Although little has yet been said on the subject it may be set down as an absolute certainty that France will in 1889 celebrate the centenary of her great revolution with an Exposition surpassing in magnificence every previous festival of the kind. It is equally certain that America as a whole will celebrate in a similar manner in 1892 the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

We must, therefore, appoint our next Exposition in view of the above facts. The date should, if possible, commemorate an important national anniversary; it should be as nearly as possible intermediate between 1876 and 1892; it should not conflict with dates to which other nations have a superior claim; it should be neither so far off as to paralyze present interest, nor so near as to afford insufficient time for due preparation. All of these conditions are fulfilled by the year 1883, the centenary of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British troops. Upon the exact locality most suitable for the purpose the facts set forth by our correspondent will be found to have an important bearing.

The New Orleans Banks.

It seems to be the concurrent opinion of good judges that the monetary crisis in New Orleans will be of short duration. The national banks of that city are, one and all, in a perfectly sound condition, but some of the State banks have made imprudent investments in consolidated city bonds which cause them embarrassment in consequence of a recent judicial decision declaring unconstitutional a special tax levy for payment of interest. Two or three New Orleans banks have failed because they were badly managed and their capital was exhausted, but all the national banks are in a good condition and a majority of the State banks are solvent. The state of affairs in New Orleans causes no uneasiness in this city, although it leads to the calling home of large sums deposited here by the New Orleans banks. The temporary suspension of all the banks is merely to gain time until they can receive their New York funds. We direct attention to our interesting Washington despatch on this subject, which corroborates the cheerful view taken by the New York bankers.

Out of Order.

It becomes the duty of the HERALD, as the presiding officer of the congress of journalism, to decide that the large majority of its Southern contemporaries are at the present time "out of order." It is, of course, quite natural that they should be elated at the restoration of their friends to power in both ends of the Capitol, but the style in which they refer to that event is neither statesmanlike, judicious nor becoming. Head lines such as the "Capitol Captured," "In at Last" and "Our Victory" may suit the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, but they seem to betray a spirit which finds no favor among the men of any party in this section of the country. The political literature in a large number of the Southern papers just now irresistibly recalls the war era, which no portion of the country has more interest in forgetting than the South. It is to be hoped our "red-hot" contemporaries do not represent the sensible, conservative classes in the South. In the most friendly spirit we warn our contemporaries that they are entirely out of order.

One Dollar.

Archbishop Purcell adopts the HERALD's view of the best method of paying the indebtedness of the diocese. "Great as the debt is, a dollar from every one would soon cancel it." Of course the Archbishop means from every Catholic, and the simple contribution would more than wipe out the scandal and lift a heavy load of sorrow from the venerable prelate's heart.

But every Catholic is not able to give a

dollar for such a purpose, while many are so blessed with the world's gifts as to be in a position to contribute much more. Every rich Catholic who gives a thousand dollars, or five hundred, or one hundred, makes up for just so many poor Catholics, to whom the contribution of a single dollar would be a tax.

The Veto Power in Canada.

The answer of the Colonial Secretary to Mr. Bright's questions in the House of Commons on Thursday evening relating to the new Canadian tariff will naturally cause a sensation at Ottawa and throughout the Dominion. On Thursday morning the London Times had a vehement leading article denouncing the new tariff, but still conveying the idea that it is necessary for the home government to submit to it and allow it to have the force of law. The Times said:—"Perhaps it is true that the usual instruction was omitted requiring Lord Lorne to reserve for Her Majesty's approval all bills imposing differential duties." Mr. Bright included this point in his inquiries, and was told by the Colonial Secretary that "the right of the government in regard to the sanction of the new tariff was not affected by the instructions to Lord Lorne." Whether the Queen's sanction will be withheld is as yet an undecided question, and the fact that this point has been raised in Parliament will naturally bring uneasiness to Sir John Macdonald's government. The home government strongly disapproves of the new tariff. The Colonial Secretary stated, in reply to Mr. Bright, "that only a telegraphic summary of the new Canadian tariff had been received, and therefore he was unable to judge of its effect, but he had telegraphed that the government regretted the proposed increase in duties already high."

In the act of the Imperial Parliament establishing the government of the Dominion the authority to disapprove bills passed by the Canadian Parliament is explicitly reserved. When a bill has passed both houses the Governor-General may pursue either of these three courses:—He may declare (1) that he assents thereto in the Queen's name; or (2) that he withholds the Queen's assent; or (3) that he reserves the bill for the signature of the Queen's pleasure. If he adopts the last of these courses the operation of the bill is suspended until the Queen's pleasure is known, and if she should not signify her assent within two years the bill is of no force. But even when the Governor-General assents to a bill it still remains in the power of the Queen to annul it any time within two years after the Governor-General gives his assent.

This new tariff will lead to a fresh discussion in England of the relations of the home government to the colonies—a discussion which may bring the public mind of Great Britain to the conclusion that the same freedom of trade must exist between all parts of the British Empire that exists between the States of the American Union. Of what value are the colonies to England except as affording a free market for the products of her industry? They entail on her considerable expense; she requires a larger navy to protect them than she would otherwise need; they multiply the points at which she can be attacked in every war. Her only compensation for this expense and these disadvantages consists in the possession of markets which cannot be shut against her by hostile legislation over which she has no control. Unless she can keep her trade in her own plain interest to dissolve the colonial tie and leave them to defend themselves against foreign aggression. The burden of maintaining an army and navy for protection against foreign Powers would consume a much greater revenue than the Canadian government can expect to derive from its increased rates of duty. If the Imperial government should not decide to veto the new tariff the probable consequence of the so-called "national policy" on which Canada has entered will be a strong demand by a powerful section of British public opinion for the abandonment of that colony, or else for an act of the Imperial Parliament requiring the free admission of British goods into all the colonial markets.

Fine Illustrations.

The Graphic's admirable illustrations of the Afghan Embassy to Tashkent, in yesterday's issue, show to what perfection the work of illustrated journals can be brought. The tone, boldness and finish of the portraits in especial are remarkable. The illustrations comprise the final audience of the Afghan ambassadors with General Kaufmann, the travelling carriage of the HERALD correspondent, and faithful likenesses of the chief of the mission, the second ambassador, General Kaufmann, the Governor General of Turkestan, General Rasgonoff, the Russian Ambassador at Kabul, and Ivan de Westyrie, the HERALD correspondent, to whom the world is indebted for the first intelligence of the late Amer's sickness and death and other interesting information from Turkestan.

Simon's Woes.

"They hate us youth," said the noble Sir John Falstaff on a memorable occasion; and that observation touches the marrow of the difficulties in which that rollicking blade, Simon Cameron, finds himself in these gloomy days. It is a conspiracy, a downright plot on the part of the people who are without any animal spirits of their own, and hate to see the play of other people's. We are not sure that there is not even some jealousy in it, and we solemnly warn Simon that he ought to keep his eye on General Butler; for although the great counselor, to keep up an appearance, calls the Widow Oliver out of her loud voice, we are not at all sure of what he says in those pleasant little smirking, smiling passages with which he reassures her in an undertone. We say this out of regard to Simon's peace of mind in the future, for we see how all this will come out. They will make it up, and Simon will love the widow more deeply than ever when the quarrel is over. *Amantium ira amoris integratio est.* She may be Mrs. Simon yet, and a bigger woman than old Cleopatra.

Can it be wondered at that there is trouble between the lovers when the famous democratic doorkeeper from Texas came between them, and was not only a "bigger man than old Grant," but even a bigger man than old Cupid? Whispering tongues can poison truth and constancy lives in realms above, and it is already known that that doorkeeper can whisper so as to be heard over the whole United States. There is one consolation for the Senator, which is the reflection how much worse he would be off if instead of this gentle widow he had fallen into trouble with some of the really adventurous women at the national capital. One as enterprising in love as Mrs. Jenks was in politics would have married him years ago and be suing him now for divorce and a swingeing alimony.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Birthday.

Kaiser Wilhelm celebrates his eighty-second birthday to-day at Berlin, where princes and potentates are now assembled to bring the aged monarch the customary *glückwünsche*. The Emperor, we are informed by the cable, has been ordered by his physicians to avoid all unnecessary excitement, and consequently the Court festivities usual on this day will not be held. But this behest will not prevent the patriotic Berliners from bringing the aged Emperor their mute homage, as they do every year. In respectful groups they will stand all day long about the statue of the great Frederick, waiting and watching with true German patience till the familiar form is seen at the window of the palace to answer in military fashion the silent greetings of the people. The Emperor has passed through a troubled year, and he is still suffering from the effects of the wounds inflicted by the weapon of the assassin. It is the heartfelt wish of all, we are sure, that the aged monarch will be spared further attempts on his life, and that he may yet be left many years to the Fatherland. He will occupy always a grand place in German history. He will in time become a legendary figure; will, perhaps, take the place of Barbarossa in the mysterious depths of the Kyffhäuser; to sleep, and to wake up once in every hundred years to bid the dwarf his away and see if disunited Germany needs him again. Frau Saga it is who takes good care of the heroes of this world and preserves their memory in glorious freshness for posterity.

"Los Restos de Colón."

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of September, 1877, the "Most Illustrious and Reverend Don Fray Roque Coccochia, of the Order of Capuchins, Bishop of Orope, Delegate Apostolic of the Holy See in the Republics of Santo Domingo, Venezuela and Hayti, and Vicar Apostolic of Santo Domingo," enacted in the cathedral church of St. Domingo City the first act of a solemn farce which will pass into history as one of the curiosities of modern times. In the presence of about forty persons, comprising the principal officers of the Dominican government and the whole consular corps, among whom figured "Mister Paul Jones, Consul of the Republic of the United States of North America," the Italian Delegate Apostolic, assisted by several priests, chiefly Italians, he proceeded to test the correctness of a favorite theory which he had previously made known to his distinguished visitors. This was nothing less than the presence in a place designated by tradition "underneath the episcopal throne, on the right side of the presbytery," of the true remains of the discoverer of America, which the Spaniards falsely claimed to have been removed to Havana December 20, 1795, on the occasion of the surrender of that colony to France by virtue of the Treaty of Basle.

The farce had been well rehearsed and was enacted in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon the histrionic talents of the four or five Italian priests who undertook its management. Upon removing the pavement at the specified locality there was found a small leaden chest or box in good preservation, forty-two centimetres in length, within which were sundry human bones, a few handfuls of dust, a leaden bullet and an illegible inscription. After careful cleaning the latter was found to read, "ILL. YR. E. S. D. V. ARON DOS CRISTOBAL COLON." Above were the cabalistic letters, "D. de la A. Per. Ate." and on the side "C. C. A." The overjoyed Delegate Apostolic proved himself equal to the emergency and promptly deciphered the whole, making it read, "Illustrations and Distinguished Hero Don Cristobal Colon, Discoverer of America, First Admiral, and the three lateral initials 'Cristobal Colon, Admiral.'"

The joy of the good Delegate Apostolic and of the faithful Dominicans was extreme, and is described in most pictorial prose in a pastoral letter promptly given to the press. Bells pealed and cannon thundered, and the happy event was at once announced in a circular letter addressed to the presidents of all the Hispano-American Republics, soliciting national subscriptions for "a monument worthy of the Father of the New World!" Here at last we begin to discover the "true inwardness" of this remarkable scene. No question of interpretation or of historical evidences is permitted to mar the satisfaction of the Dominican patriots. But alas! for the rarity of Christian charity, the no less reverend clergy of Cuba and of Spain promptly pronounce the scene of the 10th of September, 1877, a flagrant instance of "pious fraud," and the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, on an elaborate and careful review of the whole history of the three removals of the remains of Columbus, has just demonstrated in a manner which admits not the slightest doubt that the accepted account of their final sepulture in the Cathedral at Havana is correct, and the pretended inscription found at St. Domingo a stupid and diaphanous forgery. So ends the farce of the "Most Illustrious and Reverend Don Fray Roque Coccochia."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A toothache is a grinderpost. Oliver Twist was an Ohio man. E. J. Baldwin ("Lucky"), the San Francisco mill-

lionaire, has married a Miss Dexter, of Virginia City, Nev.

Piebies are now called country mittines.

Talmage's par: well, but his guard is too high. It was Washington's father who buried the hatchet. Ralph Waldo Emerson joins down, every little idea. The winter is over—sausages may now buy the moon.

In the island of Cyprus boys of fifteen marry girls of ten or twelve.

An exchange shouts "Spring is on hand." Yes; a regular on hand-spring.

General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that it is a poor mule that will not work both ways.

Blue is the color for lovers of the turf. For lovers of dog fights the right color is purple.

A Missouri man has started a paper called *Ambition*. Well, *Ambition* is a glorious sheet.

Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of the marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

The Boston Commonwealth says it belongs to the Boomerang Club. Must be something like Captain William's club.

Ole Bull will probably keep on playing farewell engagements until the angel Gabriel plays his farewell engagement.

Next month the comet will be visible through powerful glasses. It will probably keep a good many housefuls out late at night looking for it.

The New Orleans Picayune says that old age needs an easy chair and a pair of slippers. Yes, and youth needs a pair of knees and only one slipper.

Some of the moonshiners who go into the mountains to make domestic whiskey call themselves shepherds. Ah! that's the cause of the crook-odness.

Stillwater *Lumberman*:—"When a boy walks with a girl as though he were afraid some one would see him the girl is his sister. If he walks so close to her as to nearly crowd her against the fence she is the sister of some one else."

Ex-Governor E. A. Straw, of New Hampshire, who has been in feeble health for some time past, is now said to have lost his voice and his mental powers.

He has had the management of large industrial interests in his State, and the regret at his melancholy condition must be widespread.

Ex-Senator Christianity, Minister to Peru, has taken with him his son, a boy of fifteen, who, without governmental compensation, will be his private secretary. Mrs. Christianity will follow him from New York on the 10th of June. Minister Christianity is sixty-seven and receives \$10,000 a year, with \$400 for office rent.

Truth says:—"The reason why land in England must become less and less valuable for agricultural purposes is that rapid communication is destroying distances, and the cost of the transit of corn from California and other places where it can be produced on plains that pay no rent and that require no 'high farming' is every year diminishing, and every year will still further diminish. The reply for long was, 'Yes, but land will always be valuable for grazing purposes.' I doubt this. The importations both of live stock and of dead meat are assuming enormous proportions."

Truth says:—"The mistake of English landowners has been to suppose that because land had for many years increased in value this increase is in accordance with a natural and immutable law of nature, whereas, like every other commodity, land is subject to the ordinary market fluctuations. A tin mine in Cornwall is worthless now, because tin can be imported from abroad at a cheaper rate than it can be extracted from a Cornish mine. So a field in England that produces corn must necessarily become worthless so soon as corn can be imported from America and sold for less than it costs to grow it on the English field."

Truth says:—"What has always surprised me is that land in England is bought to return about one and one-half per cent, when the same sum invested in the funds would produce above three per cent, although, according to all rules of common sense, if the public credit is a three per cent loan, land ought to be bought to produce at least four per cent. The reason for this financial absurdity is, I suppose, that the possession of land in England gives a certain social status, which is regarded as an equivalent for cash. But it strikes me that those who have laid out all their money in acquiring this social status will soon have nothing wherewith to support it."

Truth says:—"This question of the future value of land in England is every one's month, but it is seldom alluded to in the press. One cause is that it is so serious a matter that there is a disinclination to make people uncomfortable by calling attention to it; the other is that by a series of fortuitous accidents land did rise in value after the adoption of free trade in cereals, and the newspapers, having absurdly enough ascribed this to the results of free trade, do not like to eat their own words."

Truth says:—"A monopoly may be a good thing or a bad thing, but it is nonsense to suppose that monopolists can gain by its abolition. 'Cheer, cheer,' it was truly said, would be the consequence of free trade, and cheap bread was undoubtedly a necessity if we were to compete with the cattle world as manufacturers. But how possibly it could be supposed by any sane human being that a landowner would gain by selling his produce cheap instead of dear has always been incomprehensible to me."

Truth says:—"Will land in England remain uncultivated and become absolutely worthless? No. For residential purposes and for shooting purposes land will always have a value, provided that the increase of natural wealth continues to produce a class that will be ready to own or to rent it as a luxury. The fields will, too, continue to be tilled, and to produce crops of corn and grass. At present, however, there are three distinct classes that live by the culture of land:—1. The landlord, whose rent represents the interest of purchase money; 2. The farmer, who devotes his skill and capital to the production of crops; 3. The agricultural laborers, whose labor actually does produce the crops. This division of the results of farming is essentially artificial, and henceforward there will be enough for these three classes. One, therefore, will have to go to the wall."

Truth says:—"Sooner or later the English agricultural laborers will be given the franchise; it may be well, therefore, to civilize them and to wean them from the village pottshouse on the one hand and the trinitizing monotony of isolation on the other. Curiously enough this attempt has been made, and made successfully, in Suffolk. In that county, which I had always supposed was somewhat outside the path of movement, there are more village clubs, all thriving and self-supporting, than in all the rest of England."

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

The "Life of William Cullen Bryant," by Professor D. J. Hill, of Lewisburg University, will be published by Sheldon & Co. in a few days.

"Every Man His Own Poet; or, The Inspired Singer's Receipt Book," by a Newgate prisoner, has been reprinted by A. Williams & Co., of Boston, from the third English edition.

Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., who is a member in good standing of an orthodox Protestant church, discusses fairly, in a small volume entitled "The Endless Future of the Human Race," the possibilities and probabilities of the life beyond the grave. D. Appleton & Co.

Colonel Thomas W. Knox has collected, in a volume of Harper's Half Hour Series, a handful of sketches, collectively entitled "John; or, Our Chinese Relations." The book offers considerable information, but no conclusions affecting our own Chinese question.

Dr. McKim's "Vindication of Protestant Principles" is a book of a kind which controversialists will eagerly read, but which contains little of vital importance to one church or another. Theologians may quarrel about creeds to the end of time, but men and actions are what make religion a living force, and no creed can chain them all. Mr. Whitaker publishes Dr. McKim's book.

"The American Plant Book," by Harlan H. Bellard and S. Proctor Thayer, which has just been published by Daniel Slote & Co., is a volume for the convenient preservation, analysis and classification of pressed flowers, ferns, leaves and grasses, which will be welcomed by botanical collectors. Directions are given for gathering, pressing, and finally mounting the specimens in the book. A cut representing poison ivy and sumach is a warning which faces the title page. The "analyst" and classification pages alternate with those of thick paper, on which the plants are to be gummed. The printing is good and the binding solid and tasteful.